THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 23RD JUNE.

WE HAVE received the following from a correspondent:

From time to time agricultural questions have been raised in these columns. Opinions furthered and opposed, reforms suggested, and defects pointed out, but I regret to say scarcely has any thing practical been done in this line except by way of experiments; the ryot in whose hands almost the whole of our agriculture is still entrusted has scarcely benefitted by these discussions and suggestions; he has made little or no progress; whilst in Europe and America agricultural impliments and modes of operation are undergoing continual improvements, each time getting more and more suited to the purpose, those here in this country have remained unchanged for centuries; the truth is there had been more talk than business done. I myself on several occasions have said in these columns that if our countrymen were really desirous of improving our agriculture and bettering the condition of our dumb millions they must teach them by their examples and not by mere words; nor did I urge this on pure humanitarian point of view or for idle sentiment—look to the services they will do to themselves, it is not unknown to you nor I believe to any of your readers how the bar, the medical profession and the clerical market have been over-stocked, and that many of our well educated youngmen are barely able to live on their miserable salaries for their service, and that even so hard to get. If a portion of them take to agriculture or to any other independent trade they will not only be able to find a decent living but also do great service to their country.

In my previous letters from Europe published in these columns about a year ago I touched on various agricultural operations which might profitably be carried on in European style; since then I have had the pleasure in putting two of them in actual practice, 1st irrigation by steam, and 2nd deep ploughing; in both I have met with success. Of the first I have not at present in my possession sufficient data to work out all the details, consequently a description of it must be defered to some future issue. The second has given me more satisfaction even than the first. The plough I am now using is from the well known firm of Messrs Ransomes Head and Jeffirus, and is of the most primitive kind, but does its work admirably. The size of the furrow (5×7 inches) is rather too small for English agriculture but large enough for this country. A pair of buffaloes or strong bullocks working only 4 hours a day will plough up half a bigha of land so effectually as would take four separate operations and four times as much time to do if ploughed with the ordinary plough of the country, and even after that the latter will scarcely go deeper than 4 inches whilst the former will plough from 3 to 6 inches deep. The great defect of the native plough is the want of the turning part (breast or mould-board) to turn the furrow slice either at an angle not less than 45 degrees or completely over, "thus exposing the lower soil to the fertilizing influence of the atmosphere and burying all the surface vegetation, so that it decomposes and enriches the soil." Besides the above defect the native plough has too narrow a share even for the native cattle; the distance travelled by the cattle in ploughing a certain area increases in direct proportion as the width of the furrow diminishes, consequently if the furrow is made too narrow the result is (1) loss of time, as the speed of the cattle does not increase proportionally, and secondly, waste of energy, as for each additional foot travelled in ploughing a certain area the amount of unfruitful work done in carrying the weight of the cattle themselves and the plough increases proportionably without increasing the amount of useful work done in ploughing the land. I must not go any further, as it is not my intention to indulge in idle theory, but to bring to the notice of the public through the medium of your esteemed journal the few useful results of my labour and once more to draw their attention to the vast field lying before them almost untouched which with a little care and attention might bring them golden crop. The plough mentioned above is extremely simple in construction, any ploughman can work it, and cheap, being within the means of almost every riot.

THE EASTERN NATIONS may well be said to be at one in regard to ideas of chastity. In China, as in India of Lord Bentinck's time, the rite of *Suttee* yet prevails. Remarriage is forbidden to the Chinese women and they, to put an end to their miserable existence, not unoften immolate themselves at the altar of chastity. Generally a young widow signifies her desire to end her life, a scaffold is then carefully erected for the purpose and after a few days of feasting and jubilee, she is conducted thither where after making a sumptuous repast and talking cheerfully with her friends and relations, she puts her head into the noose, and swings in air till life becomes extinct; just as in Suttee, gay processions follows the victim to the gallows. The worst feature of the affair is that such suicides have the sanction of Government and that they are committed under the eye of a mandarin.

THE GOVERNMENT of India having decided not to lend their teachers any more to private and aided schools owing to the difficulty of pension arrangements, an outcry has been raised in British Burmah against the order. Hitherto all teachers for schools in the province were recruited from the teachers trained in Normal Schools, who are Government servants with fixed salaries and are entitled to pension, but henceforth this head of supply is to be cut off. Here is a new field opened for some of our young friends to try their chance in British Burmah.

A LARGE number of Jews, comprising several families, have arrived at Cork from Limerick owing to severe persecution to which they were subjected for some months. Several of these men were seriously assaulted and their houses wrecked. Many were also boycotted. There seems to be now a rage for Jewish prosecution in Ireland, the land of discontent and trouble.

TUESDAY, 24TH JUNE.

THE APPELLATE COURT, in the case of Seymour Keay *vs* the *Deccan Times*, has held that the libel had been falsely and maliciously published, and that it was aggravated by the line of defence adopted. It also declared that Mr. Keay's conduct was not reprehensible, and that the adverse remarks, made by the Lower Court on the plaintiff, were uncalled for. The damages were enhanced from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000, besides, the defendants were ordered to pay the costs in both Courts amounting to Rs. 10,000. We suppose, we shall next find the defendants figuring in the Insolvent Court.

STRICT ORDERS have been recently issued at Quetta forbidding soldiers to go out any distance from cantonments alone and without permission and enjoining on all officers, if starting on excursions, to go out in company, of at least two or three, and armed. Several mountains, especially the ill-famed Zargao, at the foot of which, three years ago, Mr. Showers was murdered and now, lately, Lieutenant Dupuis, have been forbidden.

THE GOVERNMENT OF India have received a despatch from the Secretary of State, asking for a statement for a series of years of the expenditure occasioned by the annual move of Government to and from Simla. The despatch is the result of Mr. Gorst's recent inquiry in the House of Commons about the cost of the annual migration to the hills.

A LAHORE paper has received the following notes in a Kandahar newsletter:—Amir Abdul Rahman Khan seems determined to make a clean sweep of his officials. Acting under his orders, Nur Muhammad Khan, Governor of Kandahar, has contrived to seize and send to Cabul as prisoners Muhammad Yusuf Khan, Governor of Ferrah—a place about half way between Herat and Kandahar—and Pir Muhammad Khan, his Mustaufi. Of what offences the Governor of Ferrah is guilty the correspondent does not state. An order has been issued by Nur Muhammad Khan, Governor of Kandahar, for raising a force of a thousand horsemen, which is to be officered in Cabul and stationed in the Afghan capital. Two regiments are on the point of starting from there towards Turkestan. The troops in Kandahar have received their pay for three months in advance. A proclamation from the Amir has been published in the town, exhorting his subjects to be of good cheer, for with the help of God he was now strong enough to have 'a' case (mukaddama) with his enemies if they should attack him. The question who the enemies are, the English or the Russians, may perhaps be answered by a word which the Amir is said casually to have dropped, that if the Russians should come near Herat he was ready to hand over the city to the English. Two days ago two guns and a hundred horsemen left Kandahar for Ghuznee, where, as was recently stated, the Amir's son will shortly arrive to take over the government in behalf of his father. It is reported that the Russian authorities applied for permission to erect barracks in the immediate neighbourhood of Maimena, and that they have made great promises, in case their application should be granted. It is confidentially asserted that recently a small cannon packed up in a case arrived in Kandahar which had been despatched from Meshed through Russian agency; that the case was forwarded unopened to Cabul; and the manner in which the Amir received this dubious present may indicate the direction in which his inclinations tend between his powerful neighbours.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON has consented to preside at a meeting of natives of India and others, chiefly on the question of the age fixed for competitive examinations in the Indian Civil Service. The meeting was postponed till after Whitsuntide in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose.

REGARDING THE PREPARATION for the intended expedition to the Soudan, a military contemporary announces, that the Government has ordered from a firm at Limerick 200,000 suits of army clothing adapted for service in hot weather.

THE movement for the admission of women householders to the suffrage is gaining strength, and should Mr Gladstone refuse to entertain it, the Government will be likely to meet with defeat. The Conservative party are divided, however, on the question.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH JUNE.

WE HEAR, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will come down to Calcutta by the beginning of next month and remain here during the greater part of the month. During his stay he will engage himself on matters connected with the Bengal Tenancy Bill. It is almost certain that His Honor will not go out on tour this year, but will pay Khulna a flying visit before he returns to Darjeeling.

THE FOLLOWING is from the *Statesman*: We regret to hear that Dr. PAYNE is actively interesting himself to discredit the candidature of Dr. K. D. GHOSE for the post of Health Officer to the Municipality. We are bound to presume that if Dr. PAYNE is so acting, he is influenced by an honest conviction that Dr. GHOSE is not so well qualified as other candidates for the appointment. We hear simultaneously however, that Dr. PAYNE is exerting himself to prevent the appointment of Dr. GHOSE to act as suprintendent of Vaccination in the metropolitan circle during the absence of Dr. GUPTA on leave, which has been already gazetted. The coincidence is unpleasant, and Dr. PAYNE's estimate of Dr. GHOSE's claims is not we think to be implicitly trusted.

THE CASHMERE Government have imposed duties on wines and spirits entering that State, but as this is supposed to be contrary to Treaty, the matter has been referred to the Government of India for decision.

WE UNDERSTAND that it has been definitely settled that all the four Civil Secretaries of the India Government will henceforth draw an equal amount of pay, viz Rs. 4000 a month. But the pay of the Secretaries who are now drawing Rs. 4166 is not to be cut down. We are afraid, this measure will increase the charge on the revenues on that head.

WE ARE glad to hear that Mr. A. Burooah who has been lately appointed as District Magistrate of Noakhally has already begun to win the golden opinions of the people of that place. He has within this short space of time endeared himself to the people by his kindliness and impartial administration of justice. We congratulate Mr. Burooah on his appointment.

WE HEAR Babu Kali Prosanno Sen Gupta has obtained the permission of the Board of Revenue to publish its rules and regulations in a collected form in Bengali. The Babu is the author of several books used in Vernacular schools, and is also the publisher of the People's Edition of His Excellency the Viceroy's speeches. The publication will, we hope prove useful to Mooktears and Mofussil legal practitioners.

WE HEAR that the Reverend William Smith, M. A., the newly appointed Professor of Philosophy in the General Assembly's Institution, has arrived. Mr. Smith is a distinguished graduate of the University of Glasgow and gained the highest honours in Logic and Moral Philosophy. We understand that he has taken charge of his work.

SIR EVELYN WOOD informs the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent that a telegram has been received from Dongola, stating that a new black Mahdi has appeared in Darfur, who has been victorious over

the troops which the other Madhi sent against him. The new Mahdi states that the old Mahdi is only one of his former dervishes. The *Standard's* correspondent States that the new Mahdi is supposed to have the gift of making himself invisible at will. "The old Mahdi, hearing of his pretensions, sent a body of men to capture him, but—so report says—when they surrounded him sitting on his Divan, he vanished into air." This new pretender, it is added, causes great uneasiness to Mohamed Ahamed. Messengers have returned to Assouan who were despatched from Darfur, via Dongola; five months ago. They bring letters from the Mahdi's nominee to the Ameership of Darfur and from Slatin Bey. The latter, in his letter, writes, —" After contending against the rebels for two years and after exhausting my supplies of provisions and ammunition, I was reduced at last to the expedience of casting copper balls, which had no effect upon the enemy. Having waited in vain for the assistance which I had repeatedly applied for, I at length surrendered in order to avoid further bloodshed."

THOSE PEOPLE who are going to try what amateur warfare may do to aid Gordon have, we read in a home paper, secured the services of Mr. Cook, tourist agent. He went with General Gordon to Korosko, and is quite ready to "personally conduct" the volunteer expedition for the relief of Khartoum. The Duke of Sutherland, who has been appealed to on the subject, seems rather taken by the idea of a "personally conducted" war. The countess de Noailles has offered to get or give £30,000 towards the expedition, and give £15,000 more should it be wanted.

IT IS stated "on good authority" that the Russians have occupied the right bank of the Hari-Rud opposite Sarakhs.

THURSDAY, 26TH JUNE.

THE Amir of Kabul is spoken of as having introduced great reforms in Afghanistan. He has passed an edict prohibiting gambling and public immorality. It has also been forbidden to wear arms in and around the city of Kabul. How far these regulations will be effective in checking lawlessness and commotions is, to say the least, very doubtful.

WE ARE glad to learn that Pandita Rama Bai has been appointed Professor of Sanskrit and the Vernacular Languages in the Ladies College at Cheltenham. From her knowledge of Sanskrit and several Vernacular languages, we have no doubt she will be a valuable acquisition to the Ladies' College.

THE RESULT of the last First Arts Examination is out. Three hundred and thirty-four students have passed at the Second Examination, nine in the first division, one hundred and sixty-five in the second, and a hundred and sixty in the third. If a second examination were not held, these students would have had to wait for another year and a quarter.

IT APPEARS that the two scourges of Asia—cholera and small pox,—have travelled over to the continent of Europe and are making head there. Reuter informs us that sporadic cholera has broken out in Toulon and is carrying away several lives daily and that there is a general exodus of the people from the place. Small pox is reported to be raging in England and specially at London.

REGARDING the donation of the Maharaja of Burdwan for the improvement and decoration of the Darjiling Town Hall the *Indian Mirror* says :—The Maharaja of Burdwan has offered a donation of Rs. 10,000 towards the further improvement and decorations of the Town Hall at Darjiling. The Maharaja was recently on a visit to Darjiling, and left after a stay of a couple of weeks, owing to an attack of cold.

WE HAVE received the following from the Press Commissioner's Office :—

Weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills.

1.	Amount to be remitted during 1884-85 ...	£14,668,945
2.	Remitted from 1st April 1884 to 21st June 1884.	£3,575,400
3.	Balance to be remitted from 22nd June 1884. to 31st March 1885.	£11,0,93,545
	Amount as in Budget estimate	£16.500,000
	Add undrawn balance 1884...	£200,195
		£16,700,195
	Deduct equivalent of 2¼ crores at 1s. 7½d. per rupee	£2,031,250
	Remitting estimate	£14,668,945

ANENT the exodus to the hills a correspondent says :—

The cry raised by you and other leading native papers is not restricted to Natives. A large class of European and Native officials who have to toil and broil in the plains agree in your views heart and soul.

We do not grumble at the Government nor the creator who has placed our lot in a land like this. It is our *Kismat*. I personally like Hindoostan and would like to end my days in the country of my adoption. What we object to is the easy times our administrators at Head-Quarters enjoy. The truth is we are too much governed. The cold, crisp air instils additional energy into the Heads of departments, but they quite forget that their subordinates who have to do the real work have to toil in an enervating climate, perhaps to toil and become broken down in harness before they can afford to leave their posts on a temporary holiday. This is great waste of power and the force preponderates on the wrong side, what we want is greater power on the working side.

Everything would be equilized if our worthy heads would remain in the plains and work shoulder to shoulder with their unfortunate brethern. Very soon we would recover from that crushing malady, "a regular hurricane of circular orders," which truly emanate from renovated minds.

FRIDAY, 27TH JUNE.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay has taken up the question of the Civil Service age. It is a very influential Mahomedan Association, and we are sure its representations will be carefully considered. Speaking of the Mahomedans, the memorial asks—"How could a Musulman youth compete with an English youth at the age of seventeen, when the former had to acquire some knowledge at least of his own language, literature and religion, and could not thus begin the study of English before at least twelve or thirteen ; whereas the latter, starting with the over-whelming advantage that English was his mother tongue, began to learn it at five, and could thus outstrip his Indian rivals in the race." The argument applies to the natives of India generally, and there can be no doubt about the injustice done to the Natives of this country by the reduction of age.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL had a rather stormy interview with his constituents at Kirkcaldy on the 2nd of June. In the course of his address, Sir George was frequently interrupted, and when a vote of confidence was submitted, a counter motion of a want of confidence was also submitted. The former, however, was carried by a large majority.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Commissioner of Patna has asked the Behar Landholders' Association to submit their views on the revised Tenancy Bill. We hope, all other Commissioners of divisions will follow in his wake.

THE Judges of the Madras High Court have become very anxious to have a new Court-house built for them. The old premises having in many ways proved inconvenient, they are going to move Government in the matter and as a preliminary step, they have requested the Government architect to draw up a rough plan and estimate for them.

THE threat of the Madrasis to hold a public meeting against the removal of the Military Accountants Office from Madras to Bangalor has been carried out. This public expression of feeling has evidenly induced Mr. Grant Duff to relinquish his proposal and to countermand his orders relative thereto. The Madras public should not for this temporary act of grace drop their original idea of protesting generally against the exodus of the Government to the hills. We hope, the Calcutta public will imitate the example of their Madras friends, and call an early meeting to protest against the annual migration, through the sheriff of the town.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S Simla correspondent says that the Government has become alive to the fact that the present movement against the exodus will assume greater dimensions than it had hitherto done. One important fact admitted in the letter is, that the erection of new offices at Simla has cost the tax-payers fifty lacs, whilst simultaneously new Government offices are being built in Calcutta.

DURING the week ending 21st June there were 168 deaths in Calcutta of which 22 were from cholera, 8 from small pox, 59 from fever, 10 from bowel complaints and the rest from other causes.

WE ARE indebted to the courtesy of the Bengal Government for the copy of a telegram from the Government of Bombay dated the 26th June 1884, regarding the removal of quarantine on vessels arriving from Bombay and on regularly commissioned Mail Steamers and men-of-war which will leave Calcutta after the 25th instant.

SATURDAY, 28TH JUNE.

WE HAVE been requested to announce that a National Mahomedan Association has been formed at Hughly and that the inaugural meeting of the Association was held on Sunday, the 22nd June 1884 The following noblemen and gentlemen were elected office-bearers. Presidents,—H. H. Prince Bashiruddin H. H. Prince Halimazzaman. Vice Presidents,—Prince Amiruddin, Moulvi Naziruddin Khan Bahadur. Secy and Treasurer,—Moulvi Ashrafuddin Ahmad. Joint Secretary,—Maulvi Mazharal Anwar, B. A., B. L.—Assistant-Secretary,—Moulvi Ezad Buksh. B. A. B. L. Mirza Mohammed Shariff, Members of the Committee of management (1) Moulvi Ali Ahmad Khan Bahadur (2) Moulvi Sayed Abul Mozaffer (3) Mirza Ramzan Ali (4) Moonshi Aimuddin Ahmad (5) Hajee Mohammud Shirazee (6) Moulvi Sayed Aunjad Ali, (7) Moulvi Abdool Jalil (8) Moulvi Chawdhury Abdul Aziz. With powers to add to their numbers.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undermentioned publications :—1. Report on Education in Coorg from 1834 to 1882. 2. General Report in Public Instruction in Assam for 1881–82. 3 Proceedings of the 71st ordinary General Meeting of the Suburban Municipality of Calcutta. 4. Registers of Metrological observations corrected up to January 1884. 5. Review of the Forest administration for 1882-83. 6. Gup and Gossip for June 25. 1884 7. Babasayi for Asbar 1291. 8. Report of the Bijnor Agricultural Society for 1883-84. 9. Report of the East India Railway and guaranteed Railways, constructed and in progress on 31st March 1884. 10. Cash price list of Newman and Co. limited.

AT THE supplementary B. A. examination 127 candidates came off successful of whom 2 were placed in the 1st division, 37 in the second, and 88 in the third. Patna College has headed the list this time.

THE following extracts from the *Indian Agriculturist* will interest many of our readers :—

The view we take in regard to the future of the Indian wheat trade is that there is room still for great future expansion, even under the present conditions of cultivation, but that this power of expansion will soon be exhausted, unless the Government of India adopts a more liberal policy in enabling its Agricultural Department to successfully introduce appropriate means of increasing the productive power of the soil. There are some 240 millions of people to be fed somehow, and the land which should produce food for them cannot be devoted to producing wheat for export without some arrangements being made to supply its place. So far, there is no danger, but India, like America, cannot afford to live only for the present ; and if it is seriously contemplated to enter into competition with America, measures must be taken to prepare for the conflict. India as she is, can no more enter the arena against America, than the untrained runner against the trained athlete.

"How is it that nowhere, so far as we can learn, is the bread-fruit tree cultivated, or we should rather say introduced—for there is really no cultivation required ? All that is needed when the young plants raised from the seed are put out, is to have a care that they are not grossed upon by goats or cattle, or trampled down when quite young. The bread-fruit tree is easily reared from seed : almost any soil suits it, and all that is needed for its proper care is a stout fence round it until it is of a sufficient height to be safe from the depredations of cattle. It grows fast if cared for, and will produce fruit in about the fourth year, not much at first but gradually increasing, until one of these trees will keep a small family in food for a long time. It affords a pleasant shade when full grown, and continues in bearing for thirty or forty years. The fruit makes most nourishing food, capable of being prepared in a variety of ways : as a curry, it is not to be surpassed by any vegetable."

"The Government of this country would be wise if it insisted that every man who fells *one* tree should plant *two*, and those two of a useful kind. How could labour be better employed than in planting along road-sides young bread-fruit and jack trees, both of which yield excellent food in a few years for the people. In the low country and in very poor soil, the mahogany tree might be planted, which, although of slow growth, would in time yield large returns to the Government, as it is a timber always in demand at a good price, and by all accounts the mahogany reserves in Honduras are rapidly disappearing under the axe of the dealers. It is only a question of time when those forests will cease to exist, and we cannot learn that any reserves of this valuable timber are being planted up. The matter has on several occasions been brought to the notice of the authorities, but always without results."

WE take from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, June 24.—Mr. Gladstone made a statement in the House of Commons last night confirming the ministerial statement made in the French Chambers this afternoon. He said that the withdrawal of British troops was optional before 1883, and that France repudiated the revival of the Dual Control or any occupation of the country after the British evacuation. The first sitting of the Egyptian Conference will take place on Saturday next, in order to decide the financial questions. The decisions of the Conference will be submitted to Parliament, and should they fail to approve of them, the Government will resign.

25.—Mr. Gladstone, speaking in the House of Commons last night, said that it was inexpedient to make any statement respecting the financial measures to be discussed at the Egyptian Conference. At a meeting of the Conservative leaders yesterday, it was decided to postpone any action in view of Mr. Gladstone's assurances. General precautionary measures are being taken on the Continent against cholera. The mortality is diminishing at Toulon. Lord Granville has waived the English claims on Angra Pequena. The Under-Secretary for the Colonies, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the 82nd Regiment of Infantry and 337 men, consisting of drafts from various regiments, have been ordered to proceed immediately to the Cape to reinforce the troops in Natal, and strengthen the force in the reserved territory.

26.—Sir Stafford Northcote, in the House of Commons last night, gave notice that he would bring forward a motion that the agreement in connexion with the Egyptian

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question, entered into between France and England, would lead neither to peace in Egypt nor justify an English loan.

27.—Earl Carnarvon gave notice in the House of Lords yesterday of a motion of a vote of censure against the policy of Government, which he will bring forward on the 1st July. The House of Commons last night read the new Reform Bill a third time.

27.—Government have announced that the treaty with Portugal in connexion with the Congo will not be ratified, owing to the objections raised by the Powers interested in the same. In the course of his speech, moving the third reading of the Franchise Bill in the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone warned the Lords that very serious consequences would rise if the Bill is rejected by them.

Paris, June 26.—An official despatch has been received from General Millot stating that four thousand Chinese troops occupying Langson have, in violation of the recent treaty, attacked 700 French troops who were marching to occupy that place. The attack was repulsed by the French whose loss was seven killed and 42 wounded. Two Battalions under the command of General Negrier have been sent to reinforce the French. The return of the French troops from Tonquin has been suspended.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day there was a debate on the agreement between France and England in connexion with the Egyptian question. After a long debate the Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry. Orders have been despatched to the French Minister in China to proceed to Pekin immediately and demand an explanation of the attack upon the French troops at Langson, and instructions have also been forwarded to Admiral Courbet to advance with his squadron northward, in order to support the demand for satisfaction for the outrage.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1884.

THE PERIODICAL SETTLEMENT OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

THE North West has always been the land of ceaseless experiments in revenue Settlements. Our statesmen and administrators have not yet been able to find the standard by which the State demand should be regulated. There have been no less than three Settlements in the North West within the last eighty years. Each of these settlements rested on a different basis. The first was based on produce and its value. The English Government inherited the system from the Mahomedan *regime*, and it was soon demonstrated that the primitive system would not suit the reign of law which was introduced by the British administration. This system after the first twenty years of British rule was abandoned, and a second settlement was made based on gross rents calculated on large areas. It was thought at the time that the principles which guided the revenue officers in making the assessment were absolutely correct, and that it would be impossible to make an appreciable mistake. Long before the term of settlement was over, our administrators began to feel uneasy. Their calculations were wrong. The sufferings of the people were immense. Litigation was the order of the day. The exactions of the village proprietors were almost unlimited. The Government demand in many cases was so excessively heavy that the proprietors had to abandon their villages, and were reduced to poverty and indigence. Hundreds of ancient families were thus utterly ruined, and their descendants actually became tillers of land driving the plough with their own hands, and earning a precarious livelihood. It was extremely difficult for the Government also to realize the revenue. Legal processes were strictly enforced. The revenue law was strict, and the revenue officers were unmerciful. The consequences could be easily imagined. The landlords were harassed and ruined, and the peasants were opposed and impoverished. As soon as the period of settlement was over, the problem was how to find the true remedy for the evil. The gross-rent-theory had utterly failed. Some other experiment must be made, and the revenue-seers hit upon a novel theory. The actual produce system is unsuitable to the present age, the gross-rent-system was unsound. Both these, therefore, must be given up, and a third system combining the advantages of the two former systems must be taken in hand. Nothing could be said, it was argued, against an assessment which would be based upon special rents paid for individual fields. Learned disquisitions were written on crop-rates and field-rates, natural rents and customary rents. The whole province was divided into about fifty millions of fields, and a host of Settlement officers were directed to inspect every field minutely, and to ascertain the actual capabilities of the soil. The work of Settlement was completed in about twenty years, and it cost the State "more than a million sterling."

How this system worked will be seen from the remarks of a writer who seems to have thoroughly studied the question: "Great though the cost to the State was, it was probably insignificant when compared with the loss entailed to the people. Through all the weary years when a settlement was threatened or in actual progress, it was to the interest of the landlord to conceal or reduce the assets of his property. Improvements were not to be looked for when they brought about an immediate increase to his taxation, all breaking up of new land or care in cultivation was discouraged. In addition to these every village was invaded by hosts of *amins* and other Settlement subordinates, and the landlords were compelled to keep at free quarters, and propitiate by presents, the men on whom they believed that the amount of their taxation for the next period of thirty years, and their consequent prosperity and ruin, ultimately depended. What the loss to the people was it would be useless to try to estimate." Those who have witnessed the sufferings of the people know what this periodical Settlement means. Large estates were so thoroughly involved in debt, that the proprietors were often obliged to sell them. Small estates were irretrievably ruined, and ancient proprietors, whose ancestors owned these estates for centuries, have been cast adrift in the world as vagabonds and adventurers bringing disgrace upon themselves and their ancient ancestry. The indebtedness, or "impecuniosity," of the North-West landlord is a well known fact. He is so poor, so utterly helpless, that it is a matter of wonder that he can manage to pay at all the Government revenue. The North-West has gloried over the Thomasonian Settlement, and politicians of the dead-level School have depicted in glowing terms the "unexampled prosperity which the province has enjoyed." If an impartial observer were to write an account of the actual agricultural conditions of the North-West, he would draw a picture whose hideousness would revolt every well-wisher of the country. The distresses of both the landlords and tenants are such that if the India Government were aware of the true state of things, it would never allow the people to groan under such misery. As a class the people are all ignorant. They do not even know their rights. They do not know to whom their complaints should be addressed. If they send in petitions they are denounced as wicked men who are dissatisfied with the British *Raj*, and upon whom the Police should keep its eye. What that means is of course known to many of our readers. The poor tenants, and the poorer landholders, believe themselves doomed to suffer, and they suffer in silence.

THE EVIL AND ITS REMEDY.

We have shown that all attempts at periodic Settlements have failed. It behoves Government then to fix upon some other principle of assessment that would remedy the evil which the people so loudly complain of. The only efficient remedy which an unbiassed person would recommend would be a Permanent Settlement. But the very name of Permanent Settlement frightens the present generation of radical reformers. Twenty sentimental theorists would at once declare with a voice of thunder that a more absurd remedy could not be proposed. The remedy, they would say, would be worse than the disease. "In Bengal the Permanent Settlement has been tried; and what good has it done? It is a sham and a blunder. It entailed heavy loss on Government, and inflicted a grievous wrong on the tenantry. The people it benefited are a body of intermediate proprietors who have not the slightest interest in the agricultural progress of the country, who always talk of their 'vested rights,' and whose only object is to thwart Government in its noble attempts at reform. If any measure were proposed which would be calculated to confer greater privileges on the cultivators, and give greater security to their rights, the measure would be condemned as revolutionary and as striking at the very root of proprietary rights. The advocates of zemindars would even appeal to the principles of Political Economy, and have the audacity to teach their rulers that 'attempts to interfere by statute, as opposed to custom, between tenants-at-will and the laws of supply and demand' are opposed to all sound principles of legislation. Give the North-West any other Settlement you please but the very idea of giving a Permanent Settlement to the province must be scouted. Government would not listen to such a thing." The pseudo-philanthropists of the day would thus denounce the very Settlement which alone can work real reform, and promote agricultural prosperity in the North-West. It has been now definitely settled that the Government revenue should not be permanently assessed. The question is what other Settlement should be substituted for the system which is now in vogue? It is admitted on all hands that a periodic Settlement means depreciation of the value of property, credit affected, heart-burning and irritation, suspicions of the intentions of Government, litigation, impoverishment, and ruin. "Nothing," says an experienced writer, "can equal the injury inflicted by a slow uncertain Settlement, dragging its length along, obstructed by conflicting orders, harassed by successive administrations, and finally threatened by annihilation at the moment when it seemed to have nearly finished its course." Imprisonment of landlords for non-payment of revenue, sale of their personal property, nay, even of their brass-pots and cooking utensils—are frequent occurrences which every Government is bound to ponder over. The Lieutenant Governor stated in his Administration Report for 1873, that while travelling he was forcibly struck with the wretched condition of one of the most fertile districts "in which many estates were so depopulated, and so much land had fallen out of cultivation, that the assessment had become very severe." This would show that reform is urgently called for, and it is in contemplation to introduce a measure that would, it is imagined, materially improve the present state of affairs.

It is in contemplation, we understand, to fix upon what is called an initial revenue for certain well-defined areas of land. Every inquiry would be made to ascertain whether this particular area is capable of yielding a certain amount of revenue. If the inquiries are satisfactory, that amount should be taken as the initial revenue. The period of settlement should be reduced from thirty to twenty years, and during this period the initial revenue should remain unchanged. At the end of this term the enhancement of revenue should be regulated by the increase of the productive power of the soil, and the rise in prices. Every estate would be divided into certain classes of land according to their productive capacity. The revenue of an estate would be fixed and unaltered if it could be shown that the conditions under which the initial assessment was made remain unchanged. This measure, it is believed, would entirely do away with the periodic record of rights, and harassing Settlement operations; and would give a feeling of security to the landlord, and enable him to estimate with certainty his future liabilities to the State.

We have attempted to give a rough sketch of the plan proposed. It will of course receive material modifications before it is finally adopted. But we have grave doubts whether the proposed system would give any material relief to the people. We are of opinion that it is nothing but a make-shift. It would do no real good. It would produce no permanent benefit. We know the feeling of the people who would be immediately affected by the measure. They look upon the proposal with suspicion, and think that the periodical Settlement of *thirty* years was much better than this clap-trap of twenty years' duration. We would beseech Government not to introduce any imaginary reform that would do more injury than good. The opinions and feelings of the classes immediately concerned should be well-ascertained before any revolutionary legislation is determined upon. We have had enough of crude theories and unsound arguments to bolster up foregone conclusions. Every philanthropist who has the true interest of the people at heart would really wish that the

country should have rest and that the agricultural community should be allowed to cultivate their fields, and enjoy the fruits of their labor, in undisturbed peace, for some time to come.

LECTURES ON HINDUISM.

A FEW weeks ago our Brahma contemporary, the *Liberal*, informed the public that there was visible everywhere, among the educated natives of Bengal, a reaction in favor of Hinduism. There is something startling in such an announcement from such a quarter. The progress of education and the dissemination of western culture had, it was supposed, struck at the root of that ancient system of worship. So far as educated India was concerned, Hinduism, such was the general belief, among Europeans at any rate, was dead and gone; or if not actually dead it was at its last gasp—nerveless and lifeless, soon to vanish into the world of things that have been but are no more. It was in its nature, so believed all, incompatible with that stern conviction in government by law which Western Science and materialistic philosophy had sought to establish, and had succeeded in establishing. So thoroughly had the conclusion been accepted that scholars like Professor Goldstücker, and statesmen like Sir Alfred Lyall, speculated on the probable substitute which was to displace the creed that had weathered the storms of forty centuries. And now after all this jubilee and rejoicing over the death of the Great Enemy of India comes the startling announcement, not from a Hindu, but from a Brahma, that it is not dead and gone but reviving.

And we should not have thought it necessary to refer to this piece of news did we not believe it to be true, and not only true, but far transcending in importance all that we seek so eagerly to know about the Local Self-Government scheme or even about the Mahdi and General Gordon. Religious revival at the present day among a class of men intellectually so powerful as the educated Bengalis is a phenomenon which requires to be deeply pondered over and earnestly studied. We shall try to set forth briefly what is the nature and extent of this remarkable movement as yet unheeded by the public.

We must, first of all, guard against the impression that the movement is as yet quite general among the educated natives of Bengal. There is certainly no trace of it among those peculiarly situated classes who have "lost touch" of the people, and stand in solitary grandeur on isolated pinnacles of glory, the blaze of which dims their sight to mundane matters going on beneath their feet; and those also who with certain claims to be enrolled among the educated still cling to the convictions of their forefathers, yet who do not of course share in the new movement, because to them it is unnecessary.

The mass of the educated middle class have been stirred by this revival, which, we must say at the outset, is not in the direction of the resuscitation of the old religion in its integrity, but towards such a reformation of it as may suit the culture of the nineteenth century. The situation of the educated Bengali is historically this:—The first effect of English education was to unsettle his religious convictions; to convince him that the religion of his fathers was a silly system of superstition—as pitiable a collection of absurd legends and unintelligible doctrines as they are inconvenient, nay distressing, in their practical application. So the early educated Bengali in the intoxication of the pride of knowledge threw it all away, and like the base Judæan, say some, threw away many a pearl richer than all his tribe. Convictions were unsettled; but life is a burden with unsettled convictions. His own great intellectual gifts led him to the perception of the truth that there was a life higher than this one of *keranidom* and Sa'am that was his lot. And he has sought this higher life, in spite of great disadvantages, and has for years sought it in vain. Rejecting his own ancient creed as a monstrous fabric of corrupt superstition, he had before him three religions from which to choose. There was, first, Islamism. He never had any sympathy for Mahomedanism for reasons which we do well to pass over in silence; he has found it equally impossible to accept Christianity or Brahmaism. So with that veneration for the past which forms a striking attribute of the Hindu intellect, the educated Bengali turned back in the direction of the religion of his fathers. The introduction of Sanskrit into the Bengal Colleges and Schools was the measure that first paved the way for him. Educated young men began to see with their own eyes that there were in the rich storehouse of Sanskrit learning things that were not all superstition, but that might, if rightly interpreted and understood, furnish a rule of life suited to its purposes. Next the gulf which has been for years widening between European and Native led the latter to believe that he could not mould his life on the type of the former. This want of political harmony led him to seek a type of national life; and this national life he has been seeking in the traditional religion of his race. This flickering vitality was fanned into a flame by a savage attack on the national religion which an eccentric Missionary thought fit to indulge in, two years ago. The attack had at least the effect of leading educated Bengalis to study the strong points of their own religion. Traces of the result of this study are visible in the current vernacular literature of the day, which gives no uncertain sound. And as evidence of the reality of the movement which we describe there has appeared within the last fortnight or so, in Calcutta itself, the strange apparition of a popular *Hindu preacher*. A popular Hindu preacher is a rare being, and does not make his appearance except on great occasions, and is never tolerated unless his mission is clear to the people. Bengal has seen none since the great days of Chaitanya and his disciples. There is a wide gulf between Chaitanya and Pandit Sasadhar Tarkachudamani, but that he has been listened to, evening after evening, not only with patience, but even admiration and enthusiasm, by thousands of educated Bengalis, is a phenomenon which requires to be carefully studied by those who wish to take the guidance of the nation into their hands.

THE *PIONEER* ON THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE *Pioneer* has come out with a sermon on the native Press. It warns that Press that it is under the observation of the Government and its existence tentative and experimental, and it quotes with approbation the remark recorded by Sir Thomas Munro in 1822 that a "free press "and the dominion of strangers are things which "are quite incompatible." Outspokenness is at any rate a virtue in an opponent and we are grateful to our contemporary for placing us in full possession of his views. In the midst of the enlightened principles which the civilized nations of Europe profess and carry out in the Government of subject races, and by none so conspicuously as the English, it is a consolation to meet with "survivals" in politics. If the *Pioneer* can throw Her Majesty's Government in India back, and relegate it to the days when an iron *regime* held its rigid sway, and the Hindoo and the Musulman were excluded from the benefits of that education which has breathed into them the breath of political life, we are content; but if we hear aright the voice of that statesmanship which is wafted to us across the Ocean and which bids us gather around England's throne by holding out the fairest promises of equity, liberality and justice, perhaps the opinion of our contemporary may not correctly represent the thought of the England of to-day.

The *Pioneer* considers that the Press of Northern India and more particularly of Bengal have assumed an attitude of hostility to the English rule, because it severely analyzes the supposed evils of that rule. There is no doubt that the tone of the native Press is not one of whining servility and of indiscriminate praise to the powers that be, but surely if Government is so abnormally sensitive it ought to undo what half a century of progress since the days of Metcalfe has done. We can assure our contemporary that the native Press is thoroughly and conscientiously loyal, in fact, its power to criticize public affairs and the conduct of public men is the outcome of that liberal policy which is identified with the British Indian Government. No body realizes more vividly and more gratefully than the native Press that amongst the boons conferred upon us by our rulers the freedom accorded to it is the most valued of blessings. But its value as a factor in the cause of good Government and its utility to the State must depend upon its ability to speak out boldly and with unreserved frankness to communicate to the authorities the wishes and the aspirations of the subject people. If in fulfilling this mission it is incisive in its attacks, we should remember that the strength of its utterances is due to the strength of the truth it deals with. An earnest expression may indicate an earnest conviction, but both are totally distinct from want of allegiance. The native Press is yet in its childhood and the policy of distrust and surveiliance which the *Pioneer* recommends the Government to maintain, may fatally mar its growth and render its existence worse than useless. If in the body politic a national Press has any useful function to fulfil, it must be free and we hold this is true as well in countries which have their own as in those which are ruled by foreign Government.

THE TECHNICAL EDUCATION COMMISSION IN ENGLAND AND ITS REPORT.

THE final Report of the Royal Commission on Technical Education was issued last month. It consists of four parts. "The first" to quote the *Times* "gives an account of technical education on the Continent, the second part describes visits to Continental factories and workshops, the third part deals with schools, museums and other institutions of Great Britain, and the fourth part contains the conclusions which the Commissioners have drawn from their investigations and their recommendations founded on these conclusions." There are also accounts of the technical schools of the United States, of the system of agricultural education both in and out of England, of the domestic industries of South Germany and the Tyrol, followed by copious appendices containing the evidence taken by the Commission, and other matters of public interest. Our readers will see how very exhaustive a document the Report is, and how thorough and complete has been the work performed by the Commission. It appears they have visited schools in more than sixty cities and towns of France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Holland and Italy, and inspected numerous iron, woollen, cotton, silk and chemical factories in those countries. They have freely mixed with the mechanics employed in these establishments and enjoyed opportunities not only of learning the views of the managers and owners, but of watching the various processes of manufacture. They note that the modern industrial establishments of France, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland "are perfect in their kind."

"In certain products requiring an intimate knowledge of organic chemistry as in the preparation of artificial colors from coal-tar and in some new chemical processes as in the application of Strontia to the manufacture of beet sugar, Germany has taken the lead; Gramme's *dynamo*t machine which gave the first impulse to electric lightening turbines perfect in design and execution, utilizes the water power of Switzerland. The German railway bridges and roofs are marvels of strength and economy of material, and as regarded the sinking and ventilation of deep mines new methods have been invented or perfected in Belgium. Mulhouse is preeminent in the production of cotton prints of the most tasteful design and the most perfect execution. Lyons excels in handloom silks of the most expensive kinds and in dyeing and finishing tissues of the same material; woolen yarns are spun at Verviers from South American wool and exported to Scotland. Bash has monopolized the trade in ribands. Crefeld is in a fair way to do the same in velvets, and Chemnity is not satisfied with supplying the world with cheap hosiery, but is manufacturing mixed fabrics of wool cotton, and jute for the markets of Europe and America, the finest merinos manufactured at Rheims are sold in every capital Soudon not excepted; railway material of every kind is sent from Germany to Spain and from France to

Italy; Steel rails are exported from Belgium and Westphalia to every part of the globe."

It is impossible to condense into a single article the mass of interesting information with which the Report of the Commission is replete. We recommend its study to every educated native of India. No country, however fertile, can ever hope to support its population by agriculture; even Belgium with the most advanced system of farming in the world, is obliged to display marked industrial activity to keep up with the sister realms in the race for national prosperity. And her progress in arts and manufactures has attracted the marked attention of the Commission. In arts and manufactures modern India occupies the lowest rank in the civilised world; we are all walking-sepulchres of her industry; there is scarcely a single article which we wear that we manufacture at home. Our dress is made from foreign fabrics or foreign yarn, our toilet is performed with foreign help, our very writing materials represent the product of foreign labor, but circumstanced as we now are, an industrial *renaissance* is scarcely within the range of realizable possibilities. Under a *regime* in which the Powers that govern India cast a constant side glance at Manchester or Sheffield and are afflicted with a chronic fear of offending English interests, there is no hope that Government will do anything to rescue us from our difficulties. Help therefore must come from within, but our young men who go to Europe are so completely possessed by a fierce rage for position in the services that hope almost gives way to despair. The scores of our countrymen who devote the best years of their lives to qualify themselves for the Bar, find at last they have been in pursuit of Dead Sea apples; how far better would it have been had they been able to realize earlier their future and graduated in one of the technical colleges on the Continent or America. There are two courses open to us if we really wish to revive our arts and manufactures. Devise means for imparting general education to our operatives employed at the Mills and give technical education to those who have already acquired general education at our colleges and schools. The former course can be pursued without difficulty, but to accomplish the latter end, instruction in a foreign industrial establishment is essential. In the ranks of our aristocracy and our middle classes, can there not be found men with the spirit of self-sacrifice enough to induce them to combine and send a batch of youths for foreign education? Mark what the Continentals did during the Napoleonic wars, and many years afterwards England had a monopoly of skill in almost all manufactures except silks and fine woollens; but the States of Europe sent their men of science to learn the secrets of these crafts; when fully trained they went back and became Professors in the polytechnic schools of their own countries, and their pupils came to be employed as master manufacturers and managers of the industrial establishments. Thus it was that in the space of a little more than fifty years the Sea-Coast Queen of Commerce has been distanced or at least approached, in the noble race of industrial activity.

MR. SEYMOUR KEAY ON THE LAND REVENUE SYSTEM OF BRITISH INDIA.

IN his third article on the spoliation of India in the May number of the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Seymour Keay discusses with great ability the working of the British Revenue system in the temporarily settled districts. The official apologists tell us that the assessment on land under British rule does not exceed 10 per cent. of the gross produce of the soil. If this were really the case, the Indian cultivator could have no cause for complaint. In a purely agricultural country like India where more than 75 per cent. of the people depend on the land for means of livelihood, the prosperity of the people is intimately bound up with the Settlement operations. How the land revenue is assessed determines whether the agricultural population of this country lives in a state of comfort or in a state of misery. It depends upon the individual judgment of the settlement officer whether there should be over large tracts of the country for the next thirty years a happy, wealthy, well-to-do village community or the reverse. Wherever there is a light assessment, the people are well-housed, well-fed and well-clothed. But where the assessment is heavy, the agriculturists, speaking generally, have no resources beyond the current harvest, and become indebted to the village money-lender. Mr. Seymour Keay speaks nothing but the truth when he says that the present system leaves the whole question of the assessment to the mere discretion of the British Settlement officers. These officers know little and care less about the actual produce of the soil. They usually fix the land tax according to certain purely theoretical rules, usually totally wrong in principle, and which, in fact, merely amount to an elaborate system of guess-work. Sir Charles Trevelyan, speaking with the authority of personal knowledge stated before the Indian Finance Committee :—"However elaborate the investigations may be in what is called the Revenue Settlement, it really after all entirely depends upon the opinion of the Settlement Officer. No doubt about it. I have made settlements myself, and so I know." The late Mr. Carpenter, one of the ablest revenue officers in the North-Western Provinces, who was a member of the Deccan Riots Commission, distinctly said that the data for ascertaining the true rate of rent do not exist. Mr. Lynn another member of that Commission wrote :—"The survey system cannot at best afford a very rough method of obtaining an approximate valuation; an examination of the system clearly shows that it would be nothing less than miraculous, if anything like the true value was ascertained from such evidence." While the data for ascertaining the true rent of land do not exist, the Settlement officer knows well that his whole prospects in the service depend upon the amount of his returns. He is encouraged by his superior officers to get as much revenue as he possibly can, and to screw up the land assessment as high as possible. In Northern India where the zemindari, and not the ryotwar system prevails, the zemindar's rent-roll is assumed as the basis of assessment. But the rent-roll is often rejected as too low by the Settlement Officer on one or another of the theoretical grounds with which the ingenuity of his department has furnished him. That this is usually done can be settled by the testimony of every settlement officer in Northern India. Settlement Officers in Northern India, it is notorious, make a rule of taking something more than the zemindar's rent-roll as the basis of assessment, without caring to consider what receipts in excess of his rent-roll has the landlord to expect even in the best years.

In Madras and Bombay where the ryotwar system prevails the rule is that the assessment should never be raised above 50 per cent. of the net produce, after defraying the cost of cultivation. This rule, as Mr. Seymour Keay points out, was formally laid down in 1864 by the Secretary of State for India and formed the Magna Charta of the Indian cultivator. But this rule is more honored in the breach than in the observance. Even the late Sir Bartle Frere, who was a strong supporter of the British system, generally confessed that the Secretary of State's rule was habitually ignored, and had, in fact, become "a mere paper instruction." Sir Bartle, indeed, frankly declared that so far from the Government taking half of the net produce, the assessments made on the ryots really resolved themselves into three different categories, namely first, "a land-tax, fixed more or less arbitrarily, absorbing a varying proportion of the net produce;" second, "a full rent, leaving nothing to the cultivator but the wages of his labour and the interest on his capital;" third, "a full rent and something more, sometimes trenching on the wages of labour or the profits of capital." To these three categories Sir Louis Mallet, late permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, himself added the following as a fourth category :—"In many cases lands have been assessed which yield no rent at all, and barely pay the cost of cultivation." Sir William Wedderburn, who has made the land problem in the Deccan his special study, has added a fifth category to these four. He writes :—"We must regretfully add yet a fifth and still more grievous case, namely, class V., where the total crop is insufficient to pay the cost of cultivation, and where the assessment must be paid out of wages earned elsewhere, or from cash obtained from the money lender." In the teeth of these stern and incontestable facts optimists like the Strachey Brothers and Mr. Justice Cunningham assure us that the proportion of the gross produce of the soil which is taken from the Indian cultivator is only from 3 to 7 per cent. of the gross outturn. In order to carry out the Secretary of State's instructions properly, it is necessary (1) to ascertain the real quantity of the gross produce of a cultivator's holding; (2) to determine the amount in money for which the gross produce can be sold; (3) to find out what amount of that amount is swallowed in costs of cultivation, including the bare maintenance of the cultivator and his family. The importance of strict accuracy and impartiality in the conduct of these enquiries cannot be over-rated. But the way in which the thing is done is too well-known to require any particular mention. The Settlement Officers, as a rule, overestimate the ryots' outturn and the price at which it can be sold and underestimate the expenses of cultivation. "The real fact is," observes Mr. Seymour Keay, "that the Indian Survey and Settlement Department is a scientific engine for wholesale rack-renting operating practically without any check whatever. Admittedly, the only limitation on its enhancements is that the over-assessed ryot may throw up his land. But the check is merely nominal. The ryot has nowhere else to go, and so, as life can be barely supported, he must struggle on. We are never tired of descanting on the justice of our system as compared with that of the Mogul Empire. But that Empire offered the ryot no less than *four methods* of accurately determining the Government share of the produce, *any one of which he could elect to claim*. Either a certain part of the land when sown might be set aside as representing the total Government share, or an amicable estimate of that share might be made on the standing crops, or the cultivator might claim a rough division of the produce by heaps, or he could demand a precise division by measure. Our system, on the other hand, purposely withholds from the ryot all chance of having his assessment compared with the total produce of his fields, so much so that our very Administration Reports altogether decline to entertain the question. We thus practically refuse even to consider the actual crop, yet we speak as confidently as if we had actually reaped it and measured it, and calmly assure the world that we take at most one-eighth of the gross, or one-half of the net produce, leaving the remainder in the hands of a happy and contented peasantry!"

Mr. Seymour Keay's remarks on the methods employed by the Indian Government for taxing improvements made by the ryot's own capital and labour, are equally just. Mr. Kazi Shahabuddin, at present Dewan of Baroda, testified as follows before the Indian Finance Committee? "All wells pay a separate assessment. All irrigated lands have a water assessment charged upon them, in addition to the land assessment. It is about four or five rupees per acre, and in some places more. At present the ryots do not know what the Government might do if they invested what capital they have in wells, and that prevents them from digging wells." In 1865 a section was, under pressure from the Home Government, introduced into the Bombay Land Revenue Code, which declared that increased taxation should be levied, not with reference to improvements made by owners or occupants, but with general considerations of the value of land, &c. It was naturally thought that this provision would disconcert the plans of the over-zealous Settlement officers for taxing private wells. But these officers were equal to the occasion. While nominally removing the tax from a ryot's well, they could easily decide that the value of his land was increasing by possessing water within a certain distance from the surface. Accordingly, the Bombay Government was earnestly recommended to substitute for the well-tax a tax on the water-producing capacity of the soil. This recommendation was not given effect to, and the direct well-assessment was retained, and in 1879 a clause was introduced into the Land Revenue Code which deliberately

reconferred on the Settlement Department the right of taxing tenant's improvements. This clause practically declared that Government has a *right* to levy a rate by virtue of the water below the surface, which is simply dormant till the water is produced. Could any thing be more shameful or disgraceful than this? In Madras, as in Bombay, the Settlement Department, while purporting not to tax wells dug by the cultivators themselves, contrives to do so under every possible pretext. Well does Mr. Seymour Keay observe, that there is hardly a situation in India where a well could possibly be dug, which is not capable of being drawn under assessment by the ingenuity of the ever active Settlement Department. Mr. Gribble, Collector of Cuddapah, has explained how the question is dealt with in the Madras Presidency. He writes:—"I may broadly say that, whenever a well is so constructed that it is supposed to derive its supply from a river, a channel or a Government source, the land under it pays a wet and double crop assessment, even although the well may have been built by private enterprise. It is supposed that such wells get their supply by means of percolation." Comments on this passage are superfluous. Such being the state of things, it is no wonder that the ryots almost invariably spend what capital they have in rent-free lands, in preference to ryotwar lands. The strongest part of the whole thing is, that the upholders of this inquitious and disastrous system have been so strongly impressed with the miseries of the ryot under the Permanent Settlement that they have determined to virtually confiscate the property of the zemindars. It is quite easy to be generous at another's expense. But charity should begin at home.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE informed that an important meeting was held on Thursday last at St. James' Hall to condemn the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The meeting was attended by a large number of the members of both Houses of Parliament.

THE following is a report of the proceedings of a meeting of the Central Committee of the Landholders of Bengal and Behar, held at the hall of the British Indian Association on Friday the 27th June 1884:—

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Landholders of Bengal and Behar, held at the Hall of the British Indian Association on the 27th June, 1884, at 4 30 P. M., the following gentlemen were present:—Maharajah Narendra Krishna Bahadur in the chair; Maharajah Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore Bahadur, K. C. S. I.; Rajah Purna chunder Singh Bahadur; Newab Mir Mahomed Ali; Babu Joykissen Mukerji Babu Peary Mohun Mukerji; Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari; Babu Kissory Mohun Gossain; Babu Bejoy Kissen Mukerji; Babu Saligram Singh; Babu Grija Sunker Mojumdar; Babu Nursing Narain, Agent of Maharajah of Dumraon; Babu Kunjo Lal Bannerji and others.

Read letters from the Maharajah of Dumraon, Rajah Hurbullub Narain Singh and others, intimating their inability to attend the meeting from unavoidable causes.

Maharajah Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore Bahadur, K. C. S. I. Babu Joy Kissen Mukerji, Babu Grija Sunker Mozumdar and others addressed the meeting on the subject of the Amended Bengal Tenancy Bill, strongly condemning its confiscatory provisions and suggesting the necessity of memorializing Government for the withdrawal of the measure.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

1. That the Sub-Committee be requested to submit within August next their notes on the Amended Bill.
2. That circular letters be issued inviting the opinions of landholders on the provisions of Amended Bill.
3. That Babu Abinash Chunder Bhattacharji be appointed the Mofussil Agent of the Committee for the purpose of collecting statistics and securing the co-operation of landholders in the Mofussil.
4. That the draft Memorial with reference to the Despatch of the Government of India on the Amended Bill be referred for settlement to the Sub-Committee, and the Memorial forwarded to the Secretary of State as soon as it is ready.
5. That the accounts from August to January last be passed.
6. That the best thanks of the Committee be conveyed to the Liberty and Property Defence League for the interest they are taking in exposing before the British public the confiscatory and oppressive character of the Tenancy Bill.
7. That Babu Peary Mohun Mukerji be appointed Joint-Secretary of the Central Committee and of the Sub-Committee.

After a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting separated.

WE DEEPLY regret to have to record the death from cholera of Dr. H. W. McCann, Professor of Mathematics in the Presidency College. Dr. McCann was a distinguished Wrangler of Cambridge, a D. Sc. of the London University, and a Whitworth scholar. He came out to India in 1879 as a Professor in the Bengal Education Department, and during this short period of service honorably filled several important posts in the department. In 1882 he was made Principal of the Presidency College. He discharged most creditably every work he undertook. Dr. McCann was Secretary to the Calcutta Economic Museum, and to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and became Editor of the *Calcutta Review*, in succession to Mr. J. W. Furrel, late Editor of the *Englishman*. He was an honest and earnest worker, and the multifarious duties which devolved on him made him labour much beyond what his health could bear. He was possessed of an amiable and genial temperament. In his connexion with the Calcutta Exhibition, as Secretary to the Economic Museum, he displayed exceptional ability and energy in making his department a perfect success. Not only the department to which he belonged, but the public also has reasons to mourn his premature death.

WE WERE all along under the pleasant belief that "Dacoities" were numbered with the dead. But like the phenix of old they are arising from their ashes again. "Why are the dacoities reviving," we hear this question from every mouth. There is no doubt that they are making their appearance again. Within the last few months several dacoities have occurred in the Metropolitan District—the Twenty-four Pergunnahs—and in the Districts of Hooghly and Burdwan. We know that in several cases the dacoits have been apprehended, and they are on their trial. The fact of these dacoities occuring within such a short distance of Calcutta speaks volumes against the inefficiency of the Police arrangements. If life and property be insecure in districts in which it was always believed the Police is specially strong, we can easily imagine how life and property are protected far away in the Moffussil. The British Government put down these robberies with a high hand, and introduced the reign of law and order. We heard in our childhood thrilling stories of men and women being burnt alive by the dacoits, and property to the last shred of cloth being carried away by them. Many of our readers may remember how in Calcutta itself dacoities were committed in broad daylight. There were large tracts of land in Bengal known as the "robbers' domain." Dacoits levying 'black-mail' were seen in many large villages. Letters were sent by them to rich people intimating their intention of paying a visit, and robbing them on a certain specified day. Many otherwise respectable persons were leaders of gangs of robbers. Happily this state of things was passing away. The rising generation has been growing up in blissful ignorance of these crimes. All of a sudden the illusion has vanished, and people are loudly complaining of the insecurity of their property. We should wish to know what steps have been taken to prevent the occurrence of these dacoities again. Has the Arms Act anything to do with these crimes? Formerly people could protect themselves from wild beasts and wilder men, but now they are absolutely at the mercy of the Police. Our vaunted Police unfortunately is not immaculate, and under such circumstances it would not be unreasonable to wish that people should be allowed to retain their own arms and arrange for their own protection.

THE CHAIRMAN of the Calcutta Municipality has defended the Municipal Commissioners from a serious charge. They have been persistently represented as utterly indifferent to the sanitary requirements of Calcutta. A great deal has been written and said about their apathy and lukewarmness—of their 'not being alive to the gravity of the occasion' or the serious evils for the continuance of which they are responsible.' We have become quite familiar with the high falutin in which 'the ravages of disease and death, the needless misery and wanton loss of life, and the chronic prevalence of cholera and small-pox,' and thousand other ills of human life, are so feelingly described! The custodians of the public health in Calcutta have been rated in round numbers by the agitators for being blind to their grave responsibilities and to the evils with which they are called upon to deal; and the Lieutenant-Governor is indignantly asked to put a stop to the 'present scandalous satire on Local self-Government.' Mr. Harrison, in reply to certain grave charges of the *Englishman* remarks: "Far from the Commissioners refusing supplies for sanitary reform, I cannot recall a single instance during the last two years in which they have disallowed any expenditure asked for for sanitary purposes; and for some time past the most influential Commissioners have been actively co-operating in the sanitary improvement of the town." These words speak for themselves, and need no comment from us. The 'inaction and indifference' of the Commissioners is a favourite topic of discussion, and 'no sanitary administration in Calcutta' is the cry of agitators everywhere. But do they proceed from sober seriousness, or from trying to pay off old grudges? We very much suspect the last. When people are determined to be blind it is impossible to show them by the irresistible logic of facts that they are wrong in their calculations. We have no objections to fair discussion, but sweeping charges made against the Municipality for inaction, apathy and indifference, are entirely groundless, and as such no attention should be paid to them. Let the Municipal Commissioners do their duty as custodians of public health, unmindful of the slanderous abuse of interested men or ignorant critics.

MR. ROPER Lethbridge is a candidate for Whitby. We have read his address to the electors with great interest. It shows that the candidate is a man of large views, who earnestly wishes to do real work. The people of Whitby in electing him as their representative will not only benefit their own borough, but will also do real service to India. Mr. Roper Lethbridge is a true friend upon whom we can rely. He told the electors that he would not consent to enter Parliament as their representative just to come down to Whitby at election times only. He would be a permanent resident of Whitby. "The first interest of my life will be to promote the welfare of Whitby and the people of Whitby." These remarks show the man. What he takes up he does it well and thoroughly. He sets his heart to the work, and infuses life into it. There is one passage in his address which we make no apology in quoting in this place: "It was one sided free trade when this country opened her markets to other nations while those same nations closed their markets to us. Why not throw open our markets to the cheap and excellent growths of Indian tobacco, which would immensely cheapen the supply of tobacco—that poor man's one luxury and comfort—to English consumers. Every fiscal encouragement should be given to it. India could supply it at 6*d.* per *lb.*, but the Government put on a duty of 3*s.* 6*d.* and made it cost 4*s.* per *lb.* They were taxed in order that the foreigners' products might come in free." If the good people of Whitby elect Mr. Roper Lethbridge as their representative, the people of India, as we have said before, will be sincerely thankful to them. Mr. Lethbridge will not only watch over the interests of Whitby, but will also earn the gratitude of India by his noble exertions in redressing her wrongs.

WE FULLY agree with the *Englishman* that as in India the discussion of the personal claims of candidates to high office is of importance even to the non-official world, so great care should be shown by those who write on those matters, in maintaining, as far as possible, a judicial frame of mind. This kind of discussion is very fascinating, we know, to one class of readers; but it should never be forgotten that journalists owe a public duty, and their object of writing is not simply to please or displease this or that class of readers. Journalists reflect public opinion it is true; but no journalist is worth his name who does not know

how to winnow out the chaff from the wheat, who cannot separate bad from good, truth from falsehhood. That personal questions should never be mixed up with national questions is a trite but sage advice. We should certainly be jealous of the reputation of our best men, and guard public interests with indefatigable zeal. But we should never be carried away by the vagaries of unreflecting critics. To speak out our minds is a great virtue, we admit; but we should be extremely careful how we mete out our praise or blame. Even in times of great public excitement intemperate writing is severely but justly censured; it is simply inexcusable when there is absolutely nothing to kindle our passions to boiling heat.

THE *Times* (of June 4) speaks of a new literary discovery. Let us see what it is: "The journal of the Royal Asiatic Society to be issued in July will contain the particulars of an interesting discovery which has been made with respect to the venerable poetic relics known as the Rig-veda. Up to the present time it has been held by both Indian and European scholars that this collection of poems was formed without any attempt at classification; or, if arranged on any system, the clue to it has long been lost. This idea has been challenged by Mr. Frederic Pincott, who has found that the poems are arranged on an exact plan, according to the Deity to whom each of them is addressed, and also to the length and metre of each hymn. Mr. Pincott will also show that the various books into which the Rig-veda is divided are placed on each side of a cluster, which was produced by representatives of the sacred Soma juice, or sacrificial oblation; and that the collections of the various families of bards are placed around that cluster according to the traditional affinities of the various poets. The most remarkable discovery, however, he has made is that the first book is a distinctly ceremonial collection, agreeing with the most important sacrifice of the ancient Brahmins; and that it is, to all intents, the Prayer Book of those fathers of civilization. Representatives of all the families of poets are found in it, and their hymns are methodically arranged around a central point, which indicates where the libation of Soma was poured out. In the remaining books the hymns of each poet are arranged as previously stated, according to the Diety addressed, the length of the hymn, and its metre. The order is one of diminishing length, unless a change in the metre interferes with this arrangement". This proves to be no discovery at all. This fact has long been known in India. The value of the Rig-veda, from a historical point of view, greatly depends upon this fact, and Professor Max Müller's attempt to re-arrange the Rig-veda has been looked upon by Indian *savans* as needless waste of energy. If the families of primeval sages—who treasured up the Vedic hymns as sacred heirlooms, and regarded each set of hymns as their peculiar property—were to come into life again, they would deeply resent the interference of the worthy Professor with the exercise of their ancient prerogatives. Apparently then Mr. Pincott seems to have done nothing new, and his "most remarkable discovery" will probably turn out to be no discovery at all. His mere attempt to get at the real clue of the Rig-veda, however, is worthy of all praise. He would have saved himself a great deal of trouble, we believe, if he had read attentively the *Su'ra* literature of what is popularly known as the fourth "Vedic period."

A CORRESPONDENT of an American Paper has published a very lively account of his journey by the Darjeeling-Himalaya Railway. His description of the "fearful loops and horse-shoe curves" will be appreciated by many of our readers. Many a stout heart, we know, trembled with fear when the train approached awful precipices: "At times I would look, down, down, down, and perhaps perceive a monkey swinging furiously on a long pendant vine which hung from some tall tree that had taken root on the mountain-side. Did it make me dizzy? Every individual hair on my head stood on end with a fierce warlike aspect, while my knees gradually approached my chair and my writhing pedal extremities fairly twined about my neck in feverish uncertainty. I confess I was nervous." The 'tinny engine' and the rickety cars will not soon be forgotten by those who have travelled up to Darjeeling. Of course the Railway up the mountain sides is a marvel of engineering—it is a wonder of wonders, and the engineer who planned the Railway deserve greatful acknowledgments of every traveller. We only wish the road were not so much on the very margin of deep precipices, especially when the ledges are of a soft crumbling material. Slips are very common on the Railway line, and we would not be much surprised if some day the train tumbled down, down, in the abyss three thousand fathoms deep.

PROFESSOR SEELY in his lecture on the *Expansion of England* scouts the opinion of those politicians who would urge upon England to sever her connection with India altogether. The Professor says: "England and India are drawn every year, for good or for evil, more closely together. Not, indeed, that disuniting forces might not easily spring up, not that our rule itself may not possibly be calling out forces which may ultimately tend to disruption, nor yet that the Empire is altogether free from the danger of a sudden catastrophe; but for the present we are driven both by necessity and duty to a closer union. Already we should ourselves suffer greatly from disruption, and the longer the union lasts the more important it will become to us. Meanwhile the same is true, in an infinitely greater degree, of India itself. The transformation we are making there may cause us some misgivings; but though we may be led conceivably to wish that it had never been begun, nothing could ever convince us that it ought to be broken off in the middle." It would be a sad day for this country if England were to forget her mission to India. England has laid this country under eternal obligations, and the very idea of England abandoning our country is painful to us. No language can adequately express our feelings on this subject; we know what we owe to her, and we fully appreciate the blessings of British rule. Let us ask in all humility, however, is India the only gainer by this connection? Has not England also reaped immense benefits from this long association? England is revolutionising the thoughts and feelings of the people of India, and vitalizing her ancient institutions; but is not India also teaching her lessons which would ultimately ennoble her national life? We will not speak here of the Indian Commerce, of the Indian wealth, which is enriching England. But is not Indian civilization, the cultivation of Indian literature, giving a new direction to English thought? The two countries are so intimately associated with each other that any sudden and violent disruption will be absolute ruin to both the one and the other. Say what materialistic philosophers may, human power over the march of events is extremely limited. A mysterious hand is guiding our actions, and declaim how we may, the growth of centuries cannot be cancelled in a moment. The two civilisations are being so moulded that humanity will in no long time enter into a new phase of life, and influence the world of thought in such way that future generations will bless the day when England directed the destinies of India.

THE results of the Assam Railway Surveys and reconnoisances have been published. The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India confirms the favorable view of the project taken in the Public Works Department. He has examined the projected line and the memorandum embodying the results of his examination appears in the *Gazette of India*. He divides the proposed line into two distinct sections: (1) The Gauhati branch line from Lumding river to Gauhati; (2) The main line from the Lumding river to the Barak river near Silchar. The consulting Engineer is of opinion that as the elaboration of the details of the hill section must necessarily occupy a long time before it can be sufficiently advanced to commence construction, the low country sections both to the north and south should be pushed on rapidly, so as to bring up labour, supplies and materials, to the foot of the hills, on either side during construction. The whole line from Chandapur to Gola Ghat appears to him to be of great importance in developing Upper Assam, in which much rich forest land is at present lying dormant. "It is difficult to overrate," he says, "the importance of this line to Assam in a strategical, political, and administrative point of view. The whole line between Silchar and Gola Ghat is, however, in virgin forest and the population practically *nil*. But there are rich tracts of land suitable for tea along the line of Railway, which would be eagerly taken up if a Railway were constructed, especially in the Demapore valley, and such a line would doubtless revolutionize Upper Assam." Upper Assam is now enveloped in cimmerian darkness, and a Railway line opening the province would really be a boon to the people.

DR. A. J. PAYNE, Surgeon General of Bengal, will, as announced last week, shortly retire from service. He has now been in harness for nearly thirty-six years, and has the reputation of being a good physician, a well-read scientist, and a clever man. There is no reason to doubt, too, that in the many lucrative, high and responsible posts he has from time to time occupied, he has discharged his duties strictly by the letter of the law, and the terms of his service. He has held charge of many institutions or public offices, written many reports, sent in many returns, and drawn many thousands by way of *quid pro quo*. This may be predicated of most English officials, but it does not constitute a fitting theme for newspaper comment. Comment is called for only when there is a special occasion for it, and because this is such an occasion we think we may well cast a retrospective glance. Dr. Payne has held many important and responsible posts of a strictly professional character, where his opinion has been all but supreme, and he has had very extensive opportunities of doing good or evil, of promoting or marring the prospects of many. Master of an acrid, biting, cynical pen, and writing frequently, both officially and in the newspapers, he commanded considerable influence, and as he always wrote up and successfully his own nation, reserving his bile only for the conquered millions, "the blatant Babus" as he called them, he has always enjoyed the help of powerful friends in the press and at head quarters. He was a stranger to calm, quiet, unostentatious work, and noise and clap-trap were not unoften ready at his hands. As often as the Doctor wrote a lengthy report so often did the welkin ring with pæans of praise and congratulation, and the Government was besieged to reward him with every thing that was good, and not unoften with success. Certain it is that he has been the greatest pluralist in the Medical Service. A notable instance of this touting for advancement occurs in a recent issue of the *Englishman*. Dr. Payne has done his work, whatever it was, and is now to retire, but the *Englishman* cannot spare him, an old and esteemed contributor. It is most anxious to provide him with a sinecure in the Municipality just to eke out the pension he has earned; but perhaps our contemporary in this instance has only taken up the cue which was offered him by the learned Doctor himself in his recent letter on the sanitary condition of Calcutta. A good billet is always welcome. We have neither the inclination nor the space to go seriatim through his career from office to office, but we feel bound to say that none has benefitted by the connection except himself. One special work, and one out of the ordinary beaten track, he has had to do was the Presidentship of the Hospital Expenditure Committee, and it culminated in the deprivation, though not deliberately so intended, of medical and creature comforts from the sick poor of the town to an extent that is painful to contemplate. None would for a moment deny that there was a considerable amount of fraud, peculation and theft getting on in the hospital commissariat, but he would be a bold man indeed who would tell us that those wrongdoings have been stopped, and that the patient now derives the benefit of the economic rules introduced by

Dr. Payne. On the contrary there are a good many persons, and s me medical gentlemen among them, who hold that the savings are effected from the rations and medicines of the poor. In the Calcutta Municipality Dr. Payne led a cat-and-dog life with the Commissioners. He happened to be at first a Commissioner himself, and the face to face quarrels which he had to carry on with his brother Commissioners was extremely unpleasant. Specious arguments and make-believe sophistical official reports shine best in the dark; but they are lost when direct cross questioning is brought to bear on them. Dr. Payne felt this and at once vacated his seat; but he has ever since been the sworn enemy of the Municipality, (pace his last letter to "My dear Cunningham.") He is one who never cared to do real, substantial work, but has the facile capacity of making himself unpleasant. His want of sympathy with the people whose salt he has eaten for thirty-six years and is now carrying away a good supply of it for future use, is a notorious fact. The injury he has done to the Subordinate Medical Service marks him out as a man in whom the native community can put no faith. He has given the worst possible advice to the Governments of Bengal and India with regard to every question for which his advice was asked. The Department over which he presided has derived no benefit from his connexion, and the usefulness of the Medical charities which were under his charge has been utterly destroyed. It is not remarkable that with these facts striking vividly on the mind the feeling of the native community on the subject should be one of approaching relief from pain. Would we could have tendered a more cordial greeting on the occasion of his retirement!

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., LL. D. Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	RS.	AS.	P.
H. H. the Newab Nazeem of Hyderabad	20	0	0
Chairman Nuddia Road Cess committee	7	0	0
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,, Bany Madnb Mookerjea, Rungpore	13	4	0
,, Jogdon Shahai, Arrah	6	10	0

ERRATUM.

Read the Honry Secretary Toondla Reading club 13-4 For Babu Jogendra Nath chatterjea, Agra 13-4.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—18th *June* 1884.

Notification—23rd June—H H the Lieut-Govr will return to the Presidency on 2nd prox.

All letters to the Govt of Bengal should be addressed to Calcutta till further notice.

General—12th June—Baboo Kali Prosunno Sirkar, sub-Divnl Officer of Gobindpore, in Manbhoom, is authorized to exercise the powers of a Clor under sect 3 of the Land Improvement Act XXVI of 1871, in Manbhoom.

13th June—Mr J B Worgan, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Cuttack, leave for one month, in extension of leave granted 7th April last.

16th June—Baboo Burmeshwar Proshad to act as Sub-Depy Colr, Hazaribagh, during absence of Baboo Satya Naran Mookerjee.

Baboo Kristo Chunder Roy, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Dacca, is transfd to Backergunge, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Baboo Anund Chunder Sen, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Backergunge, is transfd to Dacca, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Baboo Komul Narain Chuckerbutty temply to be a Sub-Depy Colr, fourth grade, and posted to Hooghly, during absence, on deputn, of Mr J C Lloyd.

17th June—Mr K G Gupta, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Cuttack, acted as Magte and Colr of that dist, from afternoon of 18th to afternoon of 29th March last.

18th June—Mr H Beveridge, Dist and Sess Judge, Patna, on leave, to act as Dist and Sess Judge, 24 Pergha, during absence, on leave, of Mr J F Browne.

Mr J G Charles, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, 24 Pergs, to act as Addnl Dist and Sess Judge, 24-Pergha and Hooghly, during absence, on deputn, of Mr H Beverley.

Mr J Whitmore, Offg Addnl Dist and Sess Judge, 24-Pergha and Hooghly, to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Dinagepore, during absence of Mr L B B King.

Baboo Bepin Behary Mookerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Kandi Moorshedabad, was on leave from afternoon of 30th April, 1884 to forenoon of May, 1884.

Baboo Upendro Chunder Mookerjee. Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, was in charge of the Kandi Sub-Divn of Moorshedabad dist from afternoon of 30th April, 1884, to forenoon of 5th May 1884.

Baboo Behary Lal Mookerjee, special Depy Colr, employed under the P W D, Railway Branch of this Govt, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in Mozufferpore.

Dr F E Haydon to be Honory Surg of the "B" Compy of the N B V Rifle Corps, from 12th April, 1884.

Mr F J R walker, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Rajshahye, leave for one month, from the date he availed himself of it.

Lieut L J Crowdy to be Capt in the Behar Light Horse, from 21st April, 1884.

Corpl A Ogilvy to be Lieut in the Behar Light Horse, from 1st April, 1884, vice Lieut L J Crowdy.

19th June—Mr E W Collin, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, in charge of the Hajeepore sub-divn of the Mozufferpore dist, leave for three months, from 4th July next.

Mr G K Lyon, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Patna, to have charge of the Hajeepore sub-divn of Mozufferpore during absence of Mr E W Collin.

20th June—Baboo Khettar Mohun Mittra, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Dacca, leave for three months, from date he availed himself of it.

24-June—Mr W H Verner, Dist and Sess Judge, Bhagulpore, was on leave from 19th March to 13th June, 1884, inclusive.

Police—18th June—Mr J T Rivett-Carnac, Asst Supdt of Police, acted as a Dist Supdt of Police in Assam from 26th June to 18th Decr, 1882, inclusive and again from 1st July to 14th Novr, 1883, inclusive.

19th June—Mr C M Wintle, Tempy Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the Patna City Police, is transfd to the dist of the 24-Pergha.

Mr E St G Keys, Asst Supdt of Police, is transfd to Patna, to have charge of the Patna City Police on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Pubna.

Mr Kaye to act in first grade of Asst Supdt of Police.

Opium—13th June—Mr J R Mawson, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, leave for three months from 5th July, 1884.

Medical—15th June—Baboo Gopal Krishna Ghose, Second Munsif, to be a member of the Committee for the management of the charitable dispensary at Kurigram, in Rungpore.

16th June—Asst Surg Debendro Nath Gupta, a Superny at the Presidency, temply to have medical charge of the outpost of Demagiri, in Chittagang Hill Tracts.

17th June—Dr A J Payne, Surg-Genl, Bengal, leave for two months and 23 days, from 16th inst.

18th June—Asst Surg Nritto Gopal Mittra, in charge of the Arrah Charitable Dispensary, held medical charge of the civil station of Shahabad, in addn to his own duties, for the periods mentioned below:—

From 26th to 28th Novr, 1880
From 28th March to 3rd April, 1881.
From 3rd to the 8th April, 1882.
From 25th to the 28th March, 1883.

Baboo Wooma Kanto Goho to be a member of the Committee for the management of the charitable dispensary at Doomka, in Sonthal Pergha.

Municipal—15th June—The Lieut-Govr approves the election by the Comrs of the Naraingunge Municipality, in Dacca, of Baboo Mohan Chundra Gupta, Rural Sub-Registrar, to be their Vice-Chairman.

8th June—The following gentlemen to be Comrs of the Nuddea Municipality:—

Baboo Ram Chunder Mukerjea, Baboo Ram Gopal Chatterjea, Baboo Gunga Narain Sanyal, and Baboo Punchanun Mukerjea.

The following gentlemen are re-apptd to be Comrs of the above municipality:—

Baboo Bireswar Chakravarti, Baboo Ananda Moi Rai, and Baboo Khetro Nath Bhattacharjee.

19th June—The following gentlemen are apptd to be Comrs of the Ranaghat Municipality, in Nuddea:—

Baboo Nilambar Chatterjee, Baboo Deno Nath Mittra, Baboo Ram Lall Ganguly, Baboo Gopeshur Pal Chowdhury, Baboo Monmotho Nath Pal Chowdhury, and Baboo Brojo Hari Dey Chowdhury.

The following gentlemen are re-apptd to be Comrs of the above Municipality:—

Baboos Deno Nath Bose, Baboo Rakhal Das Mullick, and Baboo Jogesh Chunder Pal Chowdhury.

21st June—Mr C G Ridge, merchant, is re-apptd to be a Comr of the Serajgunge Municipality, in the dist of Pubna.

Road Cess—16th June—The following gentlemen to be members of the Branch Road Committee of Atia in Mymensingh:—

Baboo Nanda Gopal Ghatak, vice Baboo Chandra Mohun Roy.

Baboo Nil Kantha Ganguli, vice Baboo Ishan Chandra Bhattacharjee.

Baboo Hara Chandra Chakrabarti, vice Moulvie Syed Abdul Jabbar Chowdhuri.

Baboo Gunga Gobind Nandi, vice Baboo Bhagaban chandra Roy.

18th June—Baboo Ram Kamal Ghosh is re-apptd to be a member of the Dum-Dum Branch Road Committee.

Advertisements.

Seeds, Seeds, Seeds.

Of vegetable and Flowers arrived per City" of Calcutta 42 sorts of vegetable seeds packed in tin in America with portraits on each paper of seed and direction for sowing.—Rs. 6 per packet. Cauli flower seeds according to quality at Rs. 0-12, 1, 1-4, and 1-8 per tola. Potato seed a novelty at 0-8 per paper. 20 sorts of all double and very double Flower seeds at Rs. 4 per packet. 15 sorts of country vegetable seeds at 1 rupee a packet. 30 sorts of vegetable seeds made up with fresh seeds here at Rs. 4-8 per packet. Very large Begoon seed at 0-12 per tola. Guinea grass seed at 0-8per paper. Price lists for seeds and plants furnished free of charge. Picture book of all sorts of flowers and vegetable received direct from America at 0-12 a copy. Our "Krishi Sangraha" a real help to gardening in Bengal Rs. 2-3-0. Those having a taste on gardening must possess such a book of 330 pages. Krishi Tatwa, pictorial, for the last 2 years at Rs. 2 per year, and for the current year issued in monthly parts from Baisak last Rs. 3-6 per year. All remittance should be made in advance.

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Bosepara Lane, Calcutta. KEDARNATH BANERJEA.

A Special Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta, will be held at the Town Hall, this day the 30th June 1884, at 3 p. m.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To consider the facts laid before the Special General Meeting of the 19th June, by Dr. Birch, regarding the working of the Vaccination Act, and to determine what action should be taken thereon.

2. To consider the Preliminary Report of the Special Sanitary Committee.

3. Letter from Babu Nundolall Mookerjee, forwarding a copy of the award in connection with the market at No. 11, Ahireetollah Street.

4. To confirm the Proceedings of the Bustee and Tank Committee at Meetings held on the 29th April, 8th May, and 4th and 5th June.

5 To confirm the Proceedings of the Tramway and Telephone Committee, at a Meeting held on the 20th May.

6. To confirm the Proceedings of the Water-Supply Extension Committee, at a Meeting held on the 29th May.

7. To confirm the Proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 10th, 17th, and 31st May, and 7th, and 21st June.

8. To confirm the Proceedings of the Town Council at a Meeting held on the 23rd May, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposed Town improvements for 1883-84.

Babu Jugernath Khannah to move, "that an additional grant of Rs. 6,000 be sanctioned for widening Cross Street Bye Lane, known as Pucha Gully, which connects Cross Street with Armenian Street."

9. The Chairman to move the cancelment of Jute Licenses for Premises No. 43, Nimtollah Ghat Street, and No. 1, Muddon Dutt's Lane, in accordance with the applic ations received.

10. Application for a Jute License for Premises No. 67-9 Strand Road.

11. Application for permission to construct a Jute Warehouse at No. 5, Ahireetollah Street.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Notice.

On mortgage of Lot Tamluk Rs. 40,000 forty thousand has been taken from Mary Pogose at 6 per cent. interest per annum. Now Rs. 30,000 thirty thousand is required to be taken on the same rate of interest on a second mortgage of the same property. The capitalists are requested to intimate to me the minimum rate of interest for which they can lend the money. The profit of the Zemindari is above Rs. 15,000 a year exclusive of revenue and collection charge &c.

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HIGH COURT.

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Sreemutty Monemohiney Dassee.

Vs

Annodaprosad Dey and Ors.

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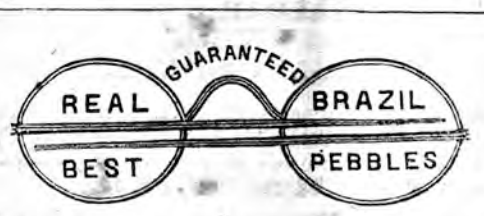

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30	42 4 0	48 0 0	57 0 0	35
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